

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR NAMELESS CRIME!

Summary Vengeance Meted Out On Newberry-Lexington Line On Friday Night at 10:16 O'clock.

Victim of Attempted Assault Fourteen-Year-Old Girl, Whose Head Was Almost Severed From The Body.—A Thousand Determined And Armed Men On The Scene. The Details Of The Tragedy.

Dead, but with the attempted assault unaccomplished, the fourteen-year-old girl child of a father and mother living two hundred yards below the Newberry line on the Lexington side lies this morning, and the negro who attempted the assault is dead, speedy vengeance having been meted out to him, after his confession.

A Thousand Men Gather.

There were a thousand men gathered at the home of the father and mother of the victim on Friday night. They were there for the purpose of finding out who had committed a fiendish assault, and for putting a speedy end to the man who should be adjudged guilty.

The Body Found.

At about 3.30 o'clock on Friday afternoon a fourteen-year-old girl was found dead near the entrance to the cellar of her father's home. Her throat had been cut from ear to ear, and the back of her neck had been cut, her head being almost severed from the body. About an hour later Dr. J. M. Sease viewed the remains. There were the marks of the fiend's finger-prints upon her neck, and the circumstantial evidence coincided with the confession later made by the negro.

The father of the victim lives some distance from Little Mountain, off to the south, but so close to the Newberry line as to bring the crime home to Newberrians.

Victim at Home Alone.

The father of the child was at work in his field about a half mile from his home with a number of negroes. Of these he sent Flute Clark to his house for some tools and to bring a bucket of water back to the field. He came back to the field with a bucket of water from the branch, which he had to cross in going to the house. While he was absent from the field two of the victim's young brothers came home from school and found the dead body of their sister near the cellar door. They sounded the farm bell, and the father coming home made the gruesome find.

At the time the mother had gone to a neighbor's, some two hundred yards distant.

When the father of the victim reached the house he found at the telephone

the father of the negro who later confessed to the crime, and on being questioned the negro at the telephone said the young child was paralyzed, and that he was trying to secure assistance.

On immediate investigation the father found the dead body of his daughter, and the facts were evident.

Clark Suspected.

Flute Clark was immediately suspicioned, and his subsequent confession proved the suspicion correct.

Clark said that he went to the well to get the water and that he asked the young girl to bring him a potato. Then the thought which led to his summary death occurred to him. Clark said that he could give no explanation of his action except that he must have been crazy.

The Lynching.

The lynching occurred some half mile below the home of the victim, where she at that time lay cold in death. It is stated that a lantern was swung to the body of the negro, and that some several hundred shots were fired into his body.

Officers Powerless.

Sheriff Corley and his deputies were at the scene of the crime, but they were powerless to prevent the lynching. While the officers were watching the regiment of men gathered at the home a band of determined men had the negro in the woods and later the crowd gathered and put him to death.

How the Newspaper Men Got There.

Two representatives of The Herald and News were taken to the scene of the crime by Mr. J. Frank Browne, of Prosperity, who was kind enough to come to Newberry in his automobile from Prosperity, and to take the newspaper people to Little Mountain. The Newberry contingent, including the officers, had already left, and but for Mr. Browne the newspaper people would have had a tough proposition in getting to the scene. Mr. Jerome Harmon was with Mr. Browne, and assisted him in keeping the car in order for the speedy time which it made.

It is due to Capt. W. S. Langford, always the automobile friend of the newspaper people, to state that he and his car were out of town.

An Orderly Lynching.

The lynching was quiet and orderly, if a lynching may be so denominated.

Clark, it is stated, was a young negro, short in stature and less than 25 years of age, and was married. He had worked on the place where the crime was committed some eight years.

The body of the victim will be buried at Mt. Tabor church at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with services at the church.

When the newspaper men got to the scene of the crime there was a long string of automobiles and buggies lined up, and the section was full of men all armed to the teeth. The story of the crime was secured, and it was then desired to go back to Little Mountain, Mr. J. K. Derrick, the telegraph operator, having promised to keep the office open to handle the telegraphic story. Before the machine was allowed to leave, it was very closely scrutinized, the crowd having determined that the negro should not be spirited away, it seemed. At that time, which was about 9.30 p. m., the lynching had not occurred. While the newspaper men were at the telegraph office word was received that the negro was dead. This message was received at 10.16 p. m. The manner of his demise is known only to those who were present, and no details can be secured.

When the father of the victim sent the negro Clark to his house for the tools and for water he observed that Clark stayed considerably longer than was necessary. He was gone more than an hour, when the trip should not have taken over from twenty to thirty minutes, at the outside. When Clark came back, in addition to this, he brought branch water instead of well water, and the father questioned him as to this. Clark claimed that he had fallen into the branch and that it was for this reason that he had brought the branch water.

The young brothers of the victim met the negro as he was coming back to the field from the house. They then went on to the house and found the

alarm. The father rushed to the house thinking there was fire, and went into the house, where he found the father of the negro using the telephone. The old negro was trying to telephone to the victim's grandfather to tell him that the girl was paralyzed. He so told the father, and the father sought his daughter in the house, and, failing to find her, went into the yard, where he found her body.

The old negro who was using the telephone is considered a good negro, and it is believed that he was honestly deceived.

When the father found the body of his daughter in the yard he rang the bell a second time, and all the hands came in from the field, among them Clark. The father singled out Clark, and, pointing to him, accused him in these words: "Flute, you did this." Clark vigorously denied the charge, but, as stated above, later confessed.

To cover the story and to publish a special edition of The Herald and News furnishing its subscribers with the story of the lynching has required effort of a strenuous order, but this newspaper seeks to give the news while it is news.

Soldiers on Skates.

In the Norwegian army there is a corps of infantry which can cover a distance of eighty miles in a day's march. This extraordinary record, which equals the performance of the best-trained cavalry in Europe, is only possible because every man in the corps is a highly trained skater and when in marching trim is provided with a specially constructed pair of skates.

The corps can be manoeuvred with extraordinary rapidity. The heels of the skates are so shaped as to enable the men to spin round as if on a pivot at the word of command. As a matter of fact, they can perform "right about face" far more quickly than any crack regiment of infantry.

The evolution of the corps are naturally confined to the great firds which indent the coast of Norway and during the long winter season are frozen solidly over. For patrol and scout duty these soldier skaters will be of the greatest service should Norway ever go to war. The men of the corps are the pick of a skating nation, and their commander was once the champion skater of his country.—Harper's Weekly.

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"UNCLE JOE'S" TIME SHORT.

Speaker Prepares For Last Period of Reign in Three Months of G. O. P. Congress.

Washington, Nov. 24—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, who is to lay down the reins of government in the house on March 4, next is about ready to leave his Illinois home for Washington to get things in order for what remains of the 61st congress.

Speaker Cannon is expected to reach Washington about December 1, and when he arrives he will confer with Senator Aldrich and President Taft concerning the legislative programme in Congress for the next three months.

About the time "Uncle Joe" gets here, Senator Hale, chairman of the senate Republican caucus, and the head of the senate appropriations committee, will also get to Washington ready to take up the work of the session. Although both house and senate leaders probably have their own ideas as to how legislation this winter shall be conducted, it will depend largely upon President Taft as to what policy shall be pursued. It is realized that unless the regulars and insurgents cooperate, at least to a certain extent, it will be impossible to do anything but pass the regular appropriation bills in as much as there are but about sixty working days in the three months session. There are twelve big supply bills to be framed up in committee, considered, and then placed before the house for debate before they can be passed.

Tariff Talk.

So far as the tariff is concerned, the Republican leaders who are getting here do not look for the Democrats to do much in the way of revision when they take control of the house. While there is a great deal of talk about revising the schedules, there is little expectation that it will be done for the reason that the tariff board is not yet ready to report its conclusions. The wool schedule has been most talked about for revision this winter, but the tariff board is still working away on it to find out what are the facts, though it is not likely that its findings will be ready for several months. As to the cotton schedule, the tariff board has just fairly begun its investigations. It has been looking around for experts on cotton, some of whom are to be called before the board as witnesses. It has secured valuable expert counsel and will, it is believed, obtain much information as to the workings of the new cotton duties.

It is believed that the tariff board will have before it a powerful showing of facts to prove that the new cotton duties are operating to effect enormous increases in rates on cotton fabrics.

As to both the woollen and cotton schedules, there is little question that the board will report in favor of lowering the duties. The board wants its report, when submitted to President Taft, to be complete, and as accurate as human skill can make it, so that there is every reason to believe that the board will not be made in time for action at this session of congress.

Ship Subsidy.

Ship subsidy legislation is one of the things regarding which President Taft is going to insist this session. The bill will first be rushed through the senate, before the holidays, if possible. Then it will be sent to the house in an effort to get it through there. Just what form it will take, no one yet knows, though it may be attached as a "rider" to the postoffice appropriation or some other measure of the same kind. It is not believed that a straight-out bill advocating such a scheme would pass this winter, and unless it should get through before March 4, it may be considered absolutely dead hereafter with a Democratic house as its guardian. Therefore it stands to reason that President Taft will urge upon leaders in both bodies of congress at an early date that they lose no time in getting this measure through and ready for his signature if it is possible to do so.

Just as soon as the president is able to shake the dust of his Panama trip off and adjust himself to conditions that have arisen since the election, definite announcement is expected and this will serve as a line of policy that the administration will probably follow during the coming short session. The president left Washington before the smoke of the election had cleared away and though he knows in a general way what the situation is there are many small details with which he is yet unfamiliar.

Not the Real Article.

Rider Haggard was traveling across the United States as the guest of John Hays Hammond in Hammond's private car.

"What I want to see," said Haggard, "is the real tramp. I haven't seen one since I reached this country. I can't believe you have as many as has been stated to be the case."

Harris Hammond, the eldest son of John Hays, promised:

"I'll show you one at the next stop." He had seen one riding on the trucks under the car, and at the next station he went down and called the hobo out. When the tramp entered the car he was covered with cinders and dust and looked like something from the lower regions.

Hammond shook hands with him and introduced him, saying:

"This is Mr. Rider Haggard." "Rider Haggard!" exclaimed the hobo. "Why, I've read all of your books, and loved every one of them."

Then he sat down and discussed literature with Haggard for half an hour. At the end of the talk Harris took him back, let him get some of the dust and cinders off and handed him a good cigar.

"That fellow's not a tramp," said Haggard. "He's a gentleman in distress."—Louisville Herald.

Had His Leg Pulled.

Minnick—I see that they have found in Egypt the mummy of a man whose right leg is nearly a foot longer than the left one.

Sinnick—Important as evidence that they had church fairs in ancient Egypt.—Drowning's Magazine.